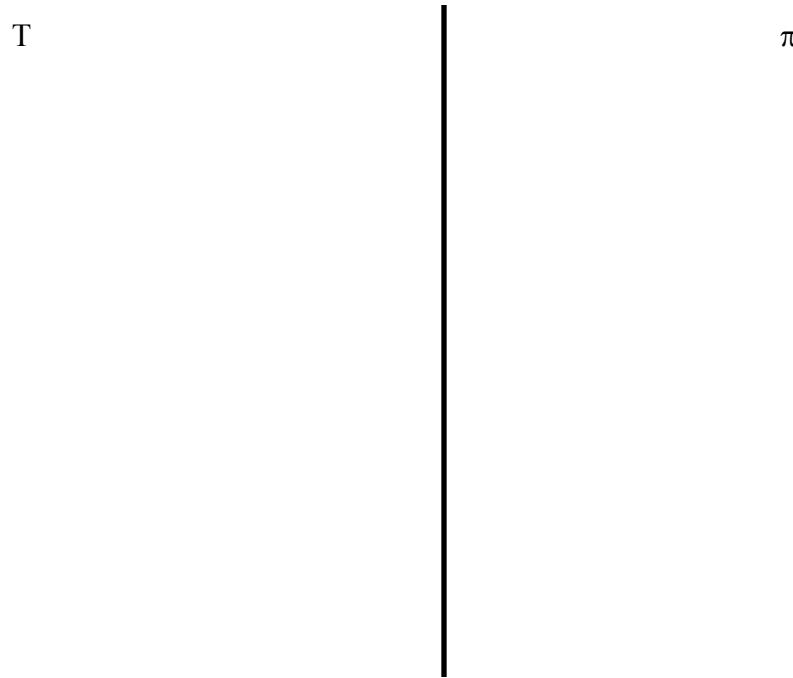


1) a) The PNP transistor of Figure 1 has a  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{EB} = 0.7$  V and an  $I_{CBO} = 10$  nA.  
 Find the quiescent  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $V_{CE}$ .

$$I_B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad I_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad V_{CE} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) Sketch the T and  $\pi$  transistor ac models for this circuit.  
**(Remember to label all components)**



c) What is the input impedance,  $Z_{in}$ , output impedance,  $Z_{out}$ , and the voltage gain,  $A_v$  of this transistor amplifier?

$$Z_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad Z_{out} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad A_v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

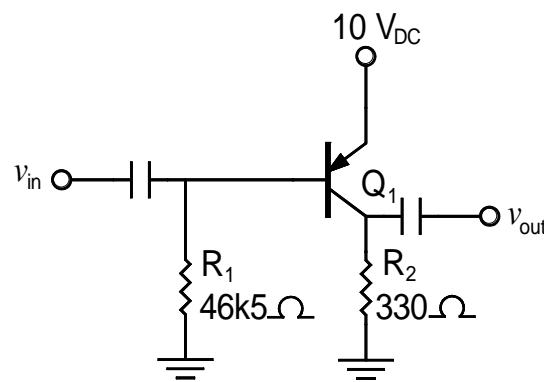


Figure 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

2) The transistor in Figure 2 has a  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7$  V, and an  $I_{CBO} = 10$  nA. The Schottky diode has a forward voltage drop of 0.4 V.

a) Find the currents  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ , and  $I_D$ .

$$I_B = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad I_C = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad I_D = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) Is the transistor active, saturated or in cutoff?

Active

Saturated

Cutoff

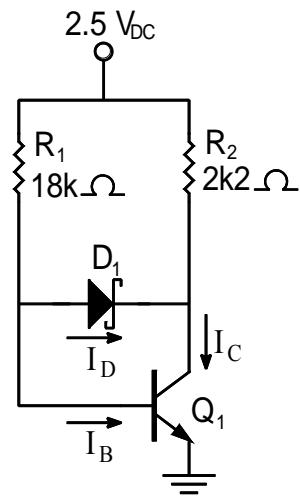


Figure 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

3) The transistors in Figure 3 both have a  $\beta = 100$ ,  $V_{BE} = 0.7$  V, and an  $I_{CBO} = 10$  nA.

a) Determine  $v_{out}$  and  $v_e$  with  $v_{in} = 0$  V.

$$v_{out} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad v_e = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) What level does  $v_{in}$  have to be to just switch  $Q_1$  ON?

In this condition, what state is  $Q_2$  and the resulting  $v_{out}$ ?

$$v_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad Q_2 \text{ State} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad v_{out} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

c) Starting with the condition of part b, what level does  $v_{in}$  need to be to just switch  $Q_1$  OFF?

$$v_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

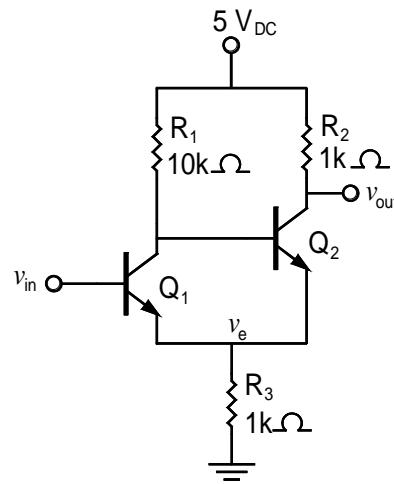


Figure 3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Student Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

4) a) For the two stage amplifier shown in Figure 4, calculate the input impedance,  $Z_{in}$ , output impedance,  $Z_{out}$ , and the overall voltage gain  $A_{V(Total)}$ .

Assume  $\beta = 100$ ,  $|V_{BE}| = 0.7V$ ,  $V_{CE(sat)} = 0.3$  V,  $I_{CBO} = 0$ , and that the amplifiers are biased properly.

$$Z_{in} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad Z_{out} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad A_{V(Total)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

b) Consider the situation where a generator with a source resistance of  $990\ \Omega$  was connected to the input and an external  $10\text{ k}\Omega$  load was connected to the output.

What would the output voltage be in volts peak to peak if the generator was set for a level of 10 mV<sub>RMS</sub>?

$$v_{\text{out}} = \underline{\quad} \text{V}_{\text{P-P}}$$

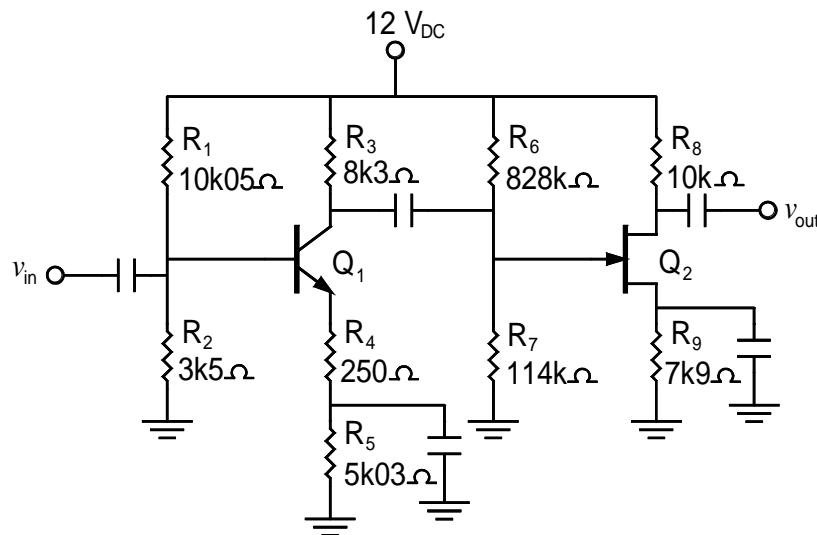
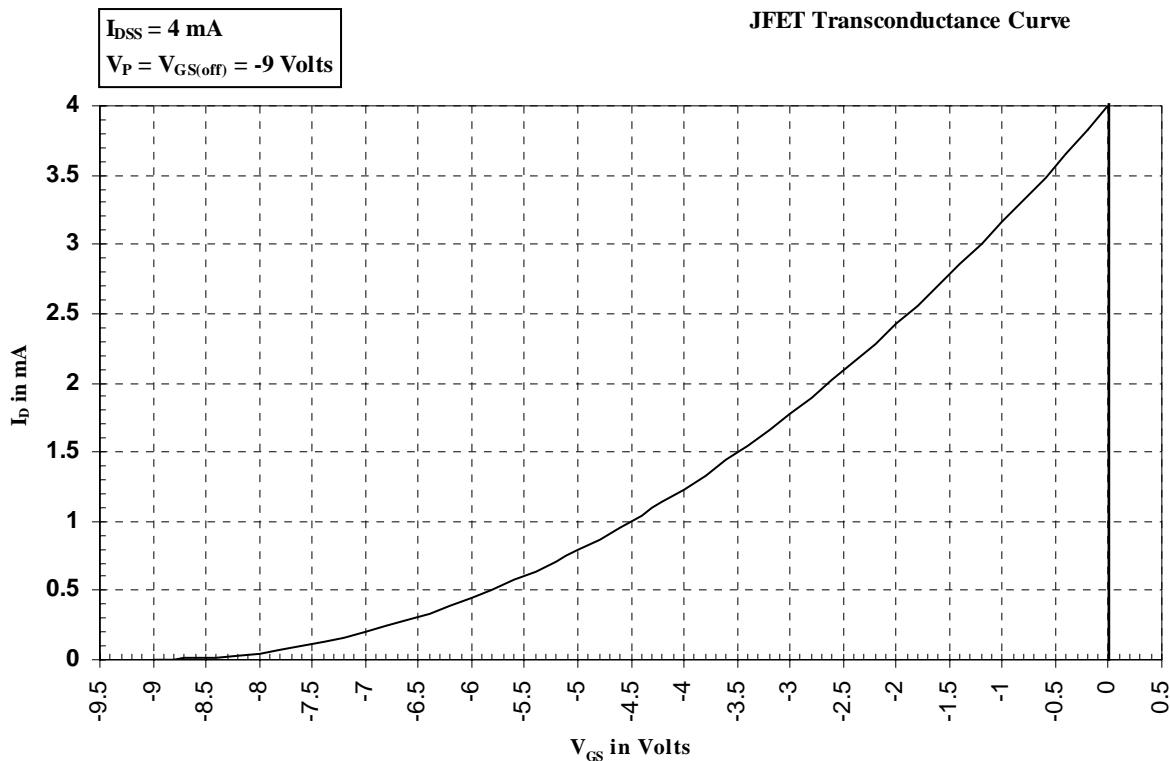


Figure 4



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_

5) For the circuit shown in Figure 5, calculate the voltage  $v_o$  and the current  $i_o$  with a source voltage,  $v_s$ , of 3 V.

Note: Assume an ideal operational amplifier.

$$v_o = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \quad i_o = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

What direction is the output current,  $i_o$ , flowing?

(Note: Your calculations should support your answer. i.e. No guessing is allowed)

Into Op-amp  Out of Op-amp

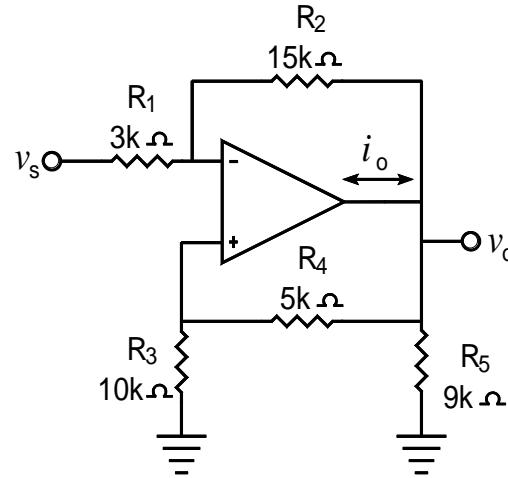


Figure 5

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Student Number: \_\_\_\_\_